

UMKC ALCOHOL AND OTHER DRUGS (AOD) POLICY AND PREVENTION PROGRAM

Pursuant to the Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Amendments of 1989, the University of Missouri is required to establish a drug-and-alcohol-prevention program for its students and employees. The University of Missouri program includes education and information about the dangers of drugs and alcohol abuse in the workplace and within the campus community; programs that address unlawful controlled substance and alcohol use and high-risk use, including personnel actions that may result from such violations; self-referrals, as well as supervisory referrals, to drug and alcohol counseling and rehabilitation programs available through the Employee Assistance Program, the UMKC Counseling Services, and/or community agencies.

Drug and Alcohol Policy: The unlawful manufacture, distribution, dispensation, possession, or use of a controlled substance is prohibited on all University-owned or controlled property and at University sponsored or supervised activities. The unlawful possession, use and/or distribution of alcohol is also prohibited on all University-owned or controlled property and at University sponsored or supervised activities. Violations of this policy may result in discharge or other discipline in accordance with University policies and procedures covering the conduct of faculty, staff and students.

Cannabis: Consistent with federal law, the University of Missouri prohibits the possession, use, distribution, dispensation, sale or manufacture of marijuana on university property, university-leased property or as part of University sponsored or university-supervised activities. [Learn more about UM System policies regarding cannabis.](#)

Despite the legalization of recreational and medical use of marijuana in Missouri, it remains a violation of federal laws to use, possess, cultivate, or sell marijuana. The University of Missouri and each of its four universities (MU, UMKC, Missouri S&T and UMSL) receives federal funding for financial aid, grants and contracts for research, and is subject to compliance with the Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act and the Drug-Free Workplace Act. These federal laws prohibit universities receiving federal funding from allowing any form of marijuana use or possession on their property or as part of their activities. Therefore, the University will continue to enforce its existing policies prohibiting students, employees, and members of the general public from possessing, using, or distributing marijuana in any form on all University-owned or controlled property and at University-sponsored or University-supervised activities.

Tobacco-Free Policy: In recognition of the health and safety benefits of tobacco-free air and the responsibility to provide and maintain an optimally healthy and safe working and living environment for faculty, students, staff and visitors, the University of Missouri is smoke and tobacco-free. Tobacco is defined as any tobacco, nicotine delivery devices, hookah, and any other synthetic or tobacco derived nicotine products intended for human consumption through vaporization, inhalation, absorption, heat not burn, and any ancillary device for such products. Any products approved by the United States Food and Drug Administration for tobacco cessation or other therapeutic purposes are excluded from this policy.

Responsible Action in Emergencies ([CRR 200.020.E.d](#)). The University encourages students to take responsible action in emergency situations, even if prohibited conduct may have occurred in conjunction with such an emergency. Examples of such responsible action include: (a) Immediately alerting appropriate officials (e.g., calling 911) of the emergency, including providing the student's own name and the location and description of the emergency; (b) Remaining at the scene of the emergency, so long as it is safe to do so; and (c) Cooperating with emergency officials.

Decision makers acting under these rules of procedure will favorably consider the positive impact of taking responsible action in an emergency situation when determining the appropriate response to any alleged prohibited conduct by a student or student organization that may have occurred in conjunction with the emergency situation. This may include implementing educational responses or remedies other than conduct proceedings or reduced sanctions. Further, the University will not use statements made by a student in the course of immediately reporting an emergency situation to appropriate authorities as evidence to support a finding of a violation of the Standard of Conduct by the reporting student or a student organization of which the student is a member. Failure to take responsible actions in an emergency situation may be considered an aggravating factor in determining sanctions for prohibited conduct.

Parental Notification of Alcohol and Controlled Substances Violations ([CRR 180.025](#)). The purpose of this regulation is to set guidelines for parental notification of alcohol and controlled substance violations of students under the age 21 as permitted by the Warner Amendment to the Higher Education Act of 1998, to the extent that such notification is permitted by federal and Missouri law. The University supports the theory that students, parent(s) or legal guardian(s), and the University are partners with responsibilities for the promotion of a healthy and positive educational experience for students. University disciplinary policies and procedures are designed to promote an environment conducive to student learning and growth while protecting the University community.

It is the belief of the University that students benefit from discussions with their parent(s) or legal guardian(s) about the effects of alcohol or use of controlled substances including the effect of the use of alcohol or controlled substances on their educational experience. Prior to the fall semester, materials concerning the consequences of high risk drinking and the use of controlled substances will be sent to parent(s) or legal guardian(s), and they will be encouraged to discuss the information with their student. This information will be sent to parent(s) or legal guardian(s), as indicated by students in their data file, of degree seeking students and students admitted to the University for which we have necessary information, including provisionally admitted students, under the age of 21. This information will also contain a description of the parental notification policy and the conditions of notification. Parent(s) or legal guardian(s) will be given the opportunity to decline participation in the parental notification program. This information will be sent to parent(s) or legal guardian(s) only once and it is the responsibility of the parent(s) or legal guardian(s) to contact the University regarding any change of intent or changes in address or telephone number.

The University may notify only parent(s) or legal guardian(s) who have not declined to participate in the parental notification program under the following conditions:

- if the student is under 21 years of age at the time of disclosure; and
- when the student has been determined under the Rules of Procedures in Student Conduct Matters, §200.020 of the Collected Rules and Regulations of the University of Missouri to have violated the student conduct code concerning alcohol or controlled substances on campus including operating a vehicle on University property, or on streets or roadways adjacent to and abutting a campus, under the influence of alcohol or a controlled substance as prohibited by law of the state of Missouri as stated in §200.010 B.8; and
- the violation is an initial severe, second or a subsequent violation of the student conduct code concerning alcohol or controlled substances. An initial severe offense is one that, in the opinion and discretion of the individual designated under paragraph 3 below, endangers self, or others, or that may result in the potential loss of campus housing privileges, or have an impact on student status.

The University reserves the right not to notify parent(s) or legal guardian(s) even though the above conditions are satisfied, upon the written recommendation of a health care provider who determines that such notification would not be in the best interest of the student and would be detrimental to the student's health, safety or welfare. Married students and students who demonstrate that they are financially independent of their parent(s) or legal guardian(s), are exempt from notification conditions above.

The student, in order to have the first opportunity to notify the student's parent(s) or legal guardian(s), will be granted a period of 48 hours after the determination to notify parent(s) or legal guardian(s) concerning the violation prior to the University issuing a notification to the parent(s) or legal guardian(s). While the University may notify parent(s) or legal guardian(s) that a violation has occurred, it will not discuss the violation with parent(s) or legal guardian(s) without the student's written consent. The Chancellor of each campus will designate an individual on the Chancellor's campus who is responsible for the notification of parent(s) or legal guardian(s) under the conditions described above. This individual will notify parent(s) or legal guardian(s) in writing after the determination concerning the violation has been made. The letter will include a statement indicating that the violation has occurred and that unless the student signs a release, any further information must be disclosed by the student. The letter will be sent by certified mail. Nothing in this rule precludes the University from notifying parent(s) or legal guardian(s) under the emergency provisions outlined in [CRR 180.020](#).

Standards of Conduct, Legal Sanctions, and Penalties

Violation of these University regulations can result in disciplinary action up to and including expulsion for students and discharge for employees. Conduct that can result in sanctions includes the manufacture, use, possession, sale, or distribution of alcohol and illicit drugs. Criminal

penalties for violation of such laws range from fines up to \$20,000 to imprisonment for terms up to and including life. Changes in state law regarding marijuana or other controlled substances do not negate applicable federal laws.

Standard of Conduct: Student Sanctions

- The [UM Student Standard of Conduct CRR 200.010](#) applies to all students and student organizations while on campus or at University-sponsored functions. Jurisdiction of conduct occurring in other settings, including off campus, may be exercised at the discretion of the University for stated purposes, but shall not be exercised in any way that would interfere with a student's protected constitutional rights.
- Possible Sanction(s) are provided in [CRR 200.020](#):
 - Warning. A notice in writing to the student or student organization that there is or has been a violation of the institutional regulations.
 - Probation. A written reprimand for violation of specified regulations. Probation is for a designated period of time and includes the probability of more severe sanctions if the student or student organization is found to be violating any institutional regulation(s) during the probationary period.
 - Loss of Privileges. Denial of specified privileges of the student or student organization for a designated period of time.
 - Restitution. Compensation by the student or student organization for loss, damage, or injury to the University or University property. This may take the form of appropriate service and/or monetary or material replacement.
 - Discretionary Sanctions. Work assignments, service to the University or community, or other related discretionary assignments, or completion of educational programming or counseling.
 - University System Housing Suspension. Separation of the student or student organization from University owned or operated housing for a definite period of time, after which the student or student organization is eligible to return. Conditions for readmission may be specified.
 - University System Housing Expulsion. Permanent separation of the student or student organization from University owned or operated housing.
 - University System Dismissal. An involuntary separation of the student from the University System for misconduct. It is less than permanent in nature and does not imply or state a minimum separation time.
 - Campus Suspension. A student is suspended from being allowed on a specific University campus for a definite period of time. Logistical modifications consistent with the sanction imposed, may be granted at the discretion of the Chief Student Affairs Administrator (or Designee) of that campus. Conditions for readmission may be specified.
 - University System Suspension. Separation of the student from the University System for a definite period of time, after which the student is eligible to return. Logistical modifications consistent with the sanction imposed, may be granted at

the discretion of the Chief Student Affairs Administrator (or Designee) of the campus where the modifications would apply. Conditions for readmission may be specified.

- University System Expulsion. Permanent separation of the student from the University System.
- Withdrawal of Recognition. Student organization loses its official approval as a recognized student organization. May be either temporary or permanent. Conditions for future approval may be specified.

Standard of Conduct: Employee Sanctions

- The [UM HR Drug/Alcohol Abuse in the Workplace HR-508](#) policy outlines obligations in providing a healthy and safe environment for all students, employees and visitors to its campuses.
- The [UM HR Discipline Guidelines HR-601](#) policy outlines corrective disciplinary actions for unsatisfactory behavior and performance, including violations of the University's alcohol and drug policies. These guidelines apply to all administrative, service, and support benefit-eligible employees, and student employees.
- Possible Sanctions:
 - Verbal Warning. An employee may be issued a verbal warning to bring a performance or behavior concern to the employee's attention.
 - Written Warning. An employee may be issued a written warning to document a performance or behavior concern.
 - Suspension. An employee may be suspended without pay for a period of one or more full workdays.
 - Termination. An employee may be terminated based on the seriousness or repeated performance or workplace behavior concerns.

Local, State, and Federal Laws/Sanctions

Any University student or employee found possessing, manufacturing, or distributing controlled and/or illicit substances or unlawfully possessing or attempting to possess alcohol or driving a motor vehicle while under the influence is violating local, state, and federal laws. It is unlawful under state law to purchase or otherwise provide alcohol to a minor.

The City of Kansas City abide by the State of Missouri laws.

Missouri Liquor Laws/Sanctions

Missouri Liquor Laws: The Liquor Control Law for the State of Missouri ([311 RSMo](#)) provides that any person under the age of 21 years who purchases, attempts to purchase or has in his/her possession any intoxicating liquor is guilty of a misdemeanor ([311.325 RSMo](#)). Anyone who shall procure for, sell, give away or otherwise supply intoxicating liquor to any person under the age of

twenty-one years is guilty of a misdemeanor ([311.310 RSMo](#)). It is a Class A misdemeanor for a property owner to knowingly allow a person under the age of 21 to drink or possess intoxicating liquor or fail to stop a minor from drinking or possessing liquor. Any subsequent violation is a Class E felony ([311.310 RSMo](#)). Anyone 17 – 20 years old that uses a fake ID to obtain alcohol is also guilty of a misdemeanor ([311.320 RSMo](#)). Under current Missouri law, a subject under the age of 21 who is visibly intoxicated can be arrested without being in physical possession of the intoxicating beverage. A person who has been convicted of a misdemeanor may be subjected to a fine ranging from \$50.00 to \$1,000.00 and/or imprisonment for up to one year ([311.880 RSMo](#)).

2018 Missouri Offense Table for Alcohol Violations ([RSMo. 311](#))

RSMo.	Description	Crime/Class
311.310	Supplying liquor to a minor or intoxicated person	Unclassified misdemeanor
311.320	Misrepresentation of age by minor to obtain liquor	Unclassified misdemeanor
311.325	Possession	Up to 1 year, D,A/misdemeanor
311.880	Misdemeanor Violations	Up to 1 year, A/misdemeanor

Under current Missouri law, a subject under the age of 21 who is visibly intoxicated can be arrested without being in physical possession of the intoxicating beverage ([311.325 RSMo](#)).

Driving While Intoxicated (DWI) in Missouri ([RSMo. 577](#))

A person commits the crime of “driving while intoxicated” if they operate a motor vehicle while in an intoxicated or drugged condition. A person is in an “intoxicated condition” when they are under the influence of alcohol, a controlled substance, or drug, or any combination thereof. An individual is considered intoxicated with any amount of a controlled substance or other specific drugs in their system.

If you are stopped by an officer of the law in Missouri, you may be subject to receive a DWI:

1. If you drive with a BAC of .08 or higher (regardless of whether driving ability was actually impaired); or
2. It is determined that your driving ability is impaired (even though you may be under the .08 limit).

First offense is a class B misdemeanor subject to a fine up to \$1,000 and/or 6 months imprisonment. A defendant found guilty must also participate in a Substance Abuse Traffic Offender Program (SATOP). Multiple offenses range from a class A misdemeanor (a fine up to \$1,000 and/or 1-year imprisonment) up to a class B felony (5 – 15 years in imprisonment). After multiple offenses, Missouri law typically requires a driver to install an ignition interlock device on a vehicle after reinstatement of a driver’s license for 6 months.

Refusal to Take Blood Alcohol Test

Missouri law specifies that if you are driving a vehicle, you have given consent to submit to a chemical test for the purpose of determining the amount of alcohol in your blood. Refusal to take a test could result in a license being immediately revoked.

Missouri Abuse and Lose Law (Drivers Under 21)

In Missouri, the BAC limit for drivers who are under 21 is .02. Penalties include suspension of license for 90 days (first offense); 1-year (any subsequent offense). The Abuse and Lose Law also includes the possession or use of alcohol and/or drugs while driving or using a fake ID.

Missouri Administrative Sanctions ([RSMo. 302 specifically 302.500 – 302.540](#))

Individuals arrested for driving while intoxicated, driving with a BAC of .08 or higher, or driving under the influence of drugs are processed administratively as well as criminally. A driver's license is suspended or revoked for 90 days for the first offense. A driver convicted of a second alcohol or drug-related offense, regardless of the length of time between convictions, will normally receive a 1-year revocation for accumulation of points. A driver convicted of second time for an alcohol or drug-related offense within a five-year period may also receive a 5-year license denial. A driver convicted 3 or more times for an alcohol or drug-related offense will receive a 10-year license denial. The license reinstatement process will include a SATOP along with other requirements prior to reinstatement. See the [Missouri Department of Revenue's DWI website](#) for more information on revocations, suspensions, and multiple offenses.

Missouri Drug Laws/Sanctions

Beginning January 1, 2017 chapters [195](#) and [579](#) RSMo shall be known as the "Comprehensive Drug Control Act". The manufacturing, possession, sale, and distribution of illicit drugs (i.e. controlled substance or imitation controlled substance) are prohibited by state law. Penalties for first time offense for a drug possession violation can range from a fine of \$1,000 to life imprisonment. Other prohibited acts include possession with intent to use drug paraphernalia and advertising the sale of drug paraphernalia. The tables below give information on penalties and fines for specific drug crimes in Missouri (see [195.010 RSMo.](#) for definitions and [195.017 RSMo.](#) for the scheduling information of controlled substances in Missouri).

2018 Missouri Offense Table for Drug Violations ([RSMo. 579](#))

RSMo.	Description	Prison Term
195.244	Advertisements to promote sale of drug paraphernalia or imitation controlled substances prohibited, penalty.	6 months, B/misdemeanor

579.015	Possession or control of a controlled substance.* Triggers 10g and >35g marijuana any amount of any other controlled substance or synthetic marijuana (formerly RSMo. 195.202)	Up to 1 year or up to 7 years, D, A/misdemeanor or D/Felony
579.020	Delivery of a controlled substance (formerly RSMo. 195.212)	Up to 4 – 15 years, E, C, B, /Felony
579.030	Distribution of a controlled substance near protected location. (formerly RSMo. 195.218)	10 years – life (30 years), A/Felony
579.040*	Distribution, delivery, or sale of drug paraphernalia	Up to 1 or 4 years, A/misdemeanor, E/Felony*
579.050*	Manufacture of an imitation controlled substance	Up to 4 years, E/Felony*
579.055	Manufacture of a controlled substance (formerly RSMo. 195.211)	Up to 4 years or 3years – life (30 years), E, C, B, A/Felony
579.065	Trafficking drugs, first degree (formerly RSMo. 195.222)	5 years – life (30 years), B/A Felony
579.068	Trafficking drugs, second degree (formerly RSMo. 195.223)	3 years – life (30 years), C, B, A/ Felony
579.072	Providing materials for production of a controlled substance (formerly RSMo. 195.226)	Up to 4 years, E/Felony
579.074	Unlawful use of drug paraphernalia (formerly RSMo. 195.233)	Up to 1 or 4 years, D, A/misdemeanor, E/Felony
579.076	Unlawful delivery or manufacture of drug paraphernalia, (formerly RSMo. 195.235)	Up to 1 or 4 years, A/misdemeanor, E/Felony
579.078	Possession of an imitation controlled substance (formerly RSMo. 195.241)	Up to 1 year, A/misdemeanor
579.080	Delivery of an imitation controlled substance (formerly 195.242) E felony	
579.101	Possession or purchase of solvents to aid others in violations (formerly RSMo. 578.260)	Up to 6 months or Up to 4 years B/misdemeanor or E/Felony
579.103	Selling or transferring solvents to cause certain symptoms (formerly RSMo. 578.265)	Up to 7 years, D/Felony
579.105	Keeping or maintaining a public nuisance (formerly RSMo. 195.202)	Up to 4 years, E/Felony
579.110	Possession of methamphetamine precursors (formerly RSMo. 195.420)	Up to 4 years, E/Felony
579.170	Prior and persistent drug offenders (added increase in charge) (formerly 195.275).	1 or 2 classes higher than previous offense

Medical Amnesty Law (RSMO 195.205)

The medical amnesty law offers protection from criminal liability (arrest, charge, prosecution, and conviction) to a person who calls 911 for a drug or alcohol overdose.

Crimes from which there is immunity:

1. Possession of a controlled substance
2. Unlawful possession of drug paraphernalia
3. Possession of an imitation of a controlled substance
4. Minor use of an altered ID, purchase/possession of liquor by a minor, and sale of liquor to a minor
5. Violating a restraining order and or violating probation or parole
6. Maintaining a public nuisance

The law does not provide immunity for:

1. Delivery, distribution, or manufacturing of a controlled substance, except in regard to minors and alcohol; and
2. It is important to know that officers can still arrest someone at the scene if he/she has an outstanding warrant.

In order to receive immunity, a person must first make the call to 911 for help, in good faith.

Marijuana and the Drug Free Schools and Campuses Act

Federal law has not changed, and marijuana still remains classified as a Schedule I drug. As a result, regardless of state and local law changes, institutions of higher education are expected to continue to abide by the [Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act](#) by maintaining policies which prohibit marijuana possession, use, or distribution by students, staff, and faculty. Even medical marijuana is not permitted under federal law. Any institution that knowingly permits possession, use, or distribution of marijuana is at risk of losing, and even having to repay Title IV funding (Federal Financial Aid), although few, if any institutions have been required to do so.

Employee use of marijuana may also be of concern. In many situations it is clear that on-campus use during work hours is not allowed by the [Drug Free Workplace Act](#). Even with a medical prescription, federal disability laws do not allow for accommodations of on-campus use. Furthermore, legalization of recreational and/or medicinal marijuana does not allow employees to report to work impaired or bring marijuana paraphernalia to campus. Therefore, it is not allowed on campus and may involve sanctions for employees in regard to use at the workplace and could be considered a violation of "Illegal Drugs & Other Substances" under the student code of conduct.

Medical Cannabis (Marijuana) in Missouri

Missouri allows for the use of cannabis for medicinal purposes. Individuals who are authorized to use cannabis must be registered with the [Missouri Department of Health & Senior Services](#) (DHSS) and secure a written certification from a physician licensed in Missouri. The DHSS will issue a registry ID card.

Please note a driver may not operate a motor vehicle while impaired by the use of cannabis prescribed for medicinal purposes and should not transport medicinal cannabis in a vehicle unless it is contained in a tamper-evident container and kept in an area that is inaccessible while the vehicle is in motion. If a police officer stops a vehicle driven by a person who holds a medical registry ID card and the officer has reasonable suspicion to believe the person is impaired by the use of cannabis, the driver must submit to field sobriety testing. Refusal to submit to testing or failure of the field sobriety tests will result in the suspension of the person's driver's license. Driving while impaired by the use of medical cannabis or driving with an open container may result in the loss of driving privileges.

Cannabidiol (CBD) Cultivated from Industrial Hemp

While hemp and cannabinoids derived from hemp are now legal under federal law that became on effective December 20, 2018, they remain subject to regulation.

[Section 10113 of The Agriculture Improvement Act of 2018 \(P.L. 115-334\)](#) (also known as the 2018 Farm Bill) defines "Hemp" in the following manner

"HEMP -means the plant Cannabis sativa L. and any part of that plant, including the seeds thereof and all derivatives, extracts, cannabinoids, isomers, acids, salts, and salts of isomers, whether growing or not, with a delta-9 tetrahydrocannabinol concentration of not more than 0.3 percent on a dry weight basis."

Missouri law defines "Hemp Extract" in the following manner in [RSMO 195.207](#).

"Hemp Extract" is:

1. Composed of no more than three-tenths percent tetrahydrocannabinol by weight;
2. At least five percent cannabidiol by weight; and
3. Contains no other psychoactive substance.

An individual must obtain a [license for medical use of extracts from industrial hemp meeting this definition](#).

If the “Cannabidiol derived” product is:

1. Composed of no more than three-tenths percent tetrahydrocannabinol by weight;
2. Contains less than five percent cannabidiol by weight; and
3. Contains no other psychoactive substance; then

it does not meet the definition of “Hemp Extract” and therefore not covered under [RSMO 195.207](#).

Products derived from legally grown industrial hemp can be legally possessed. However, it can be difficult to determine if CBD products have been legally produced. Additionally, there is some evidence to suggest that use of these products can trigger a positive drug test result for marijuana use. CBD possession on campus may involve sanctions for employees in regard to use at the workplace and could be considered a violation of “Illegal Drugs & Other Substances” under the student code of conduct.

Federal Drug Trafficking Penalties

Federal law prohibits, among other things, the manufacturing, distributing, selling, and possession of controlled substances as outlined in 21 United States Code, Sections 801 through 971.

Penalties for federal drug trafficking convictions vary according to the quantity of the controlled substance involved in the transaction. The following list is a sample of the range and severity of state and federal penalties imposed for first convictions. Penalties are more severe for subsequent offenses.

If death or serious bodily injury result from the use of a controlled substance which has been illegally distributed, the person convicted on federal charges of distributing the substance faces mandatory life sentence and fines ranging up to \$8 million.

Persons convicted on federal charges of drug trafficking within 1,000 feet of a University face penalties of prison terms and fines which are twice as high as the regular penalties for the offense, with a mandatory prison sentence of at least one (1) year.

Drug/Substance	Amount	Penalty – 1 st Conviction
Barbiturates	Any amount	Up to 5 years prison; Fine up to \$250,000
Cocaine	5 kg or more	Not less than 10 years in prison, not more than life; Fine up to \$4 million
	Less than 100 grams	10-63 months in prison; Fine up to \$1 million
Crack Cocaine	50 grams or more	Not less than 10 years in prison, not more than life; Fine

		up to \$4 million
	5 – 49 grams	Not less than 5 years in prison, not more than 40 years; Fine up to \$2 million
	5 grams or less	10 – 63 months in prison; Fine up to \$1 million
Ecstasy	Any amount	Up to 20 years in prison; 3 years supervised release (after prison); Fine up to \$1 million
GHB	Any amount	Up to 20 years in prison; 3 years supervised release (after prison); Fine up to \$1 million
Hashish	10 – 100 kg	Up to 20 years in prison; Fine up to \$1 million
	10 kg or less	Up to 5 years in prison; Fine up to \$250,000
Hash Oil	1 – 100 kg	Up to 20 years in prison; Fine up to \$1 million
Heroin	1 kg or more	Not less than 10 years in prison, not more than life; Fine up to \$4 million
	100 – 999 grams	Not less than 5 years in prison, not more than 40 years; Fine up to \$2 million
	100 grams or less	10 – 63 months in prison; Fine up to \$1 million
Ketamine	Any amount	Up to 5 years in prison; 2 years supervised release (after prison); Fine up to \$250,000
LSD	10 grams or more	Not less than 10 years in prison, not more than life; Fine up to \$4 million
	1 – 10 grams	Not less than 5 years in prison, not more the 40 years; Fine up to \$2 million
Marijuana	1000 kg or more	Not less than 10 years in prison, not more than life; Fine up to \$4 million
	100 – 999 kg	Not less than 5 years in prison, not more than 40 years; Fine up to \$2 million
	50 – 99 kgs	Up to 20 years in prison; Fine up to \$1 million
	50 kg or less	Up to 5 years in prison; Fine up to \$250,000
Methamphetamine	50 grams or more	Not less than 10 years in prison, not more than life; Fine up to \$4 million
	10 – 49 grams	Not less than 5 years in prison, not more than 40 years; Fine up to \$2 million
	10 grams or less	10 – 21 months in prison; Fine up to \$1 million
PCP	100 grams or more	Not less than 10 years in prison, not more than life; Fine up to \$4 million
	10 – 99 grams	Not less than 5 years in prison, not more than 40 years; Fine up to \$2 million

	10 grams or less	10 – 21 months in prison; Fine up to \$1 million
Rohypnol	1 gram or more	Up to 20 years in prison; Fine up to \$1 million
	Less than 30 mgs	Up to 5 years in prison; Fine up to \$250,000

Federal Drug Possession Penalties

Persons convicted on federal charges of possessing any controlled substance face penalties of up to one (1) year in prison and a mandatory fine of no less than \$1,000 up to a maximum of \$100,000. Second convictions are punishable by not less than fifteen (15) days, but not more than two (2) years in prison and a minimum fine of \$2,500. Subsequent convictions are punishable by not less than ninety (90) days, but not more than three (3) years in prison and a minimum fine of \$750.

Special sentencing provisions for possession of crack cocaine impose a mandatory prison term of not less than five (5) years, but not more than twenty (20) years and a fine up to \$250,000, or both if:

1. It is a first conviction and the amount of crack cocaine possessed exceeds 5 grams;
2. It is a second conviction and the amount of crack cocaine possessed exceeds 3 grams;
3. It is a third or subsequent crack cocaine conviction and the amount exceeds 1 gram.

Civil penalties of up to \$10,000 may also be imposed for possession of small amounts of controlled substances, whether or not criminal prosecution is pursued.

Federal Aid Eligibility and Drug Conviction

Under the Higher Education Act of 1998, students convicted under federal or state law for the sale or possession of drugs will have their federal financial aid eligibility suspended. This includes all federal grants, loans, federal work study programs, and more. Students convicted of drug possession will be ineligible for one (1) year from the date of the conviction of the first offense, two (2) years for the second offense, and indefinitely for the third offense. Students convicted of selling drugs will be ineligible for two (2) years from the date of the first conviction, and indefinitely for the second offense. Those who lose eligibility can regain eligibility by successfully completing an approved drug rehabilitation program.

If convicted of a drug-related offense after the student submitted their FAFSA form, the student may lose eligibility for federal student aid, and be liable for returning any financial aid received during the period of ineligibility.

Health Risks of Commonly Abused Substances

Alcohol and other drugs are associated with many health risks. The use and misuse of alcohol and other drugs may have negative effects on one's school or work performance and personal relationships. Some common health risks are addiction; damage to liver, heart, and to a developing fetus; accidents as a result of impaired judgment; and unwanted sexual activity that could result in sexual assault or sexually transmitted infections. For more information about the health risks associated with particular types of drugs and alcohol, please visit www.drugabuse.gov/drug-topics/commonly-used-drugs-charts.

Questions can be directed to UMKC Student Health and Wellness at 816-235-6133.

Alcohol and Other Drug Prevention and Treatment Programs

Prevention Programming. Annual strategic plans for prevention include outreach to students through educational materials, presentations at campus fairs and in classrooms and for departments, social norming campaigns, motivational approaches in individual and group settings and inclusion of research-based effective interventions. Students referred for campus violations complete a computerized assessment of alcohol/cannabis use behaviors and patterns, as well as one more consultation session at Counseling Services.

Resources. A variety of resources exist for drug or alcohol counseling, treatment, or rehabilitation programs. UMKC participates in [Partners in Prevention](#), Missouri's higher education substance abuse consortium, and provides prevention resources to the UMKC community through the UMKC Counseling Services and Student Health and Wellness health promotion services.

University Programs - Students

- **Counseling Services.** Students who have concerns regarding their own use of alcohol or other substances are encouraged to contact [UMKC Counseling Services](#) for assistance. Our office provides individual, confidential appointments. We also offer screenings and evaluations geared toward helping individuals assess their own behaviors, identify areas of concern, receive confidential feedback and recommendations and locate community support services when needed, including:
 - [College Behavior Profile](#) (CBP). The CBP is a quick and confidential way to get personalized feedback on your alcohol and marijuana/cannabis use. The CBP is provided by Missouri Partners in Prevention and was created with input from and designed by college students. When you are finished, you will immediately receive your feedback.
 - Call UMKC Counseling Services at 816-235-1635 to schedule an initial consultation appointment with one of our mental health professionals.

- **Student Health and Wellness.** Nurse practitioners at [Student Health and Wellness](#) can provide consultation and medical evaluation to assist a student in accessing appropriate treatment for substance use cessation.
 - Call Student Health and Wellness at 816-235-6133 for more information or [make an appointment online](#).

University Programs - Employees

- Employee Assistance Program (EAP). The [Employee Assistance Program](#) is available for free to all university faculty, staff, and their dependents. Employees are eligible for up to three phone or in-person counseling sessions for any personal issue.

Community Programs

- [Center for Behavioral Medicine](#), 1000 East 24th Street, KCMO (816) 512-7000
 - Alcoholism, drug, family, group and individual counseling, crisis intervention, group psychiatric therapy, and suicide prevention, as well as hospital inpatient care, mental health aftercare, and psychiatric care.
- [Comprehensive Mental Health](#), 17844 E. 23rd Street, Independence, MO (816) 254-3652
 - Community mental health and substance abuse treatment centers; youth service, outpatient, adult community support, crisis intervention, Jackson county mental health court.
- [Cornerstones of Care](#), multiple locations (844) 824-8200
 - Outpatient counseling, substance abuse treatment, youth residential treatment, family support.
- [Cottonwood Springs](#), 13351 S Arapaho Drive, Olathe, KS (913) 353-3000
 - Inpatient and outpatient treatment as well as treatment for addiction.
- [Guadalupe Centers](#), 1512 Van Brunt, KCMO (816) 561-6885
 - Outpatient substance abuse assessment and treatment, counseling
- [Heartland Center for Behavioral Change](#), 1730 Prospect Avenue, KCMO (866) 242-6670
 - Inpatient detoxification, outpatient substance abuse treatment, medication-assisted treatment, court services
- [First Call](#), 9091 State Line, KCMO (816) 361-5900 and (913) 223.0747
 - Substance abuse addiction, recovery, and prevention resources
- [Johnson County Mental Health](#), 6000 Lamar, Suite 130, Mission, KS (913) 826-4200
 - 24-Hour Crisis Line 913-268-0156

- Emergency services (after-hours, mobile crisis response, crisis recovery center), mental health (family, youth, adult, and deaf services), substance abuse services, and same day walk-in assessment, evaluation and treatment.
- [ReDiscover](#), 1555 NE Rice Road, Building C, Lee's Summit, MO (816) 966-0900
 - Nonprofit community mental health for serious mental illness and/or substance abuse. Residential and outpatient programs, crisis support, case management, transportation assistance, individual & group counseling.
- [Swope Health Behavioral Health](#), 3801 Swope Parkway, KCMO (816) 923-5800
 - Offers intensive outpatient programs, case management services, individualized treatment and services, addiction and prevention programs for adults and teens, individual and couples therapy, and school-based prevention programs.
 - Offers residential program for adult substance abuse treatment (Imani House).
- [Valley of Hope](#), 10114 W. 105th Street, Overland Park, KS (913) 432-4037
 - Services include Intensive Outpatient (IOP) programs, addiction treatment, medication assisted treatment, online counseling and therapy, family care and continuing care.

Online Resources

- [American Addiction Centers Online Resources](#), 888-498-1403
- [Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration](#), 1-800-662-HELP (4357)